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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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### EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

INTELLIGENT free colored men, both at the North and the South, are turning their attention to Liberia.

A friend, who has travelled extensively through the free States, during the last six months, informs us, that he conversed frequently with colored men on their present and prospective condition in this country, and on the relative inducements for emigration to the West Indies and to Liberia, and that he found many who were determined in favor of the latter. They acknowledged that their minds had been prejudiced against Liberia, but they were now desirous to obtain information in relation to the country and condition of the people.

We have received similar information from other sections of the country. The increased circulation of the Repository, and of the newspapers published in the Colony, the statements of persons who have recently visited Liberia, and of Colonists who have visited this country, have awakened a new interest among the reading class of our colored citizens, in relation to Colonization. By observing and reasoning for themselves, they are persuaded that the promise of elevating them in this country to an equality with the whites, can never be realized. At every effort to gain this elevation, they *feel* its hopelessness. They see impassable barriers, which only rise higher at every attempt to overcome them. They have tried emigration to the West Indies, in the hopes of finding there a society where the colored and white man meet on terms of equality, but have been entirely disappointed. Many of those who had the means have returned, and complain of the injustice and severity of the treatment they received.

LIBERIA presents them a home, where the colored man *only* can be a citizen, where the white man is an alien, and where the emigrant, as soon as he has fixed his location, is a free citizen, entitled to vote, and eligible to the highest offices in the Commonwealth.

LIBERIA has been represented, by those opposed to Colonization, as a barren, unproductive country, unfit for the residence of civilized man; and yet it has been extensively explored by American colored men and American

missionaries, who reside there, and frequently visited by our naval officers and masters of American vessels, who all agree in representing it as a country of great fertility, well adapted to the culture of rice, sugar-cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, coffee, &c., as well as to almost every variety of tropical fruits.

The statements of such men as Messrs. PINNEY and WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, Messrs. SAVAGE and MINOR, of the Episcopal mission, Mr. SEYS, of the Methodist, and Mr. CROCKER, of the Baptist, missions, are surely entitled to credit. They speak of what they have seen, of rich lands well watered, of large crops, of happy Colonists, where the poor man can support his family by moderate labor, and, by well-directed industry, may soon become independent. The testimony of these men on any other subject would be conclusive. When our missionaries and naval officers describe other countries which they have visited, their veracity is not doubted. Their narrations have enriched the periodicals of our day with correct information concerning the country and the people of every quarter of the globe. Is it, then, charitable or reasonable to teach the colored man to disbelieve the reports which these men give of Africa—the land of their forefathers, the country, of all others, in relation to which they are the most interested to obtain correct information?

Few of the Dutch, Irish, or French, who emigrate to this country by tens of thousands yearly, ever visit the country previous to their emigration. They act entirely on the testimony of others. They see letters describing the advantages to be derived from a removal to this land of freedom and equality, where their children can be educated and elevated, and they embark—most of them knowing as little of the real condition of things here, as our colored people in general know of Liberia. But the latter have been taught to believe, that letters received and published from their friends, are forgeries, got up to deceive them. When intelligent colored men, who have returned from Liberia, describe the country and condition of the people, they are disbelieved, and charged with having been hired to misrepresent. But we hope that this will no longer be the case. We trust that that class of our colored citizens who are most interested in this subject, will no longer allow themselves to be the dupes of prejudice; that they will examine both sides of the question, and think and act for themselves in regard to it. We rejoice to find that there is a spirit of inquiry awakened among our colored people, in different parts of the country, in relation to Liberia, and that their opportunities of listening to those who speak from observation and experience on this subject, are increasing. Two or three respectable and intelligent Colonists are expected to visit this country in a few weeks, and we hope will travel extensively during the summer—thus giving our colored people an opportunity of obtaining such information as may be relied on, and which may enable them to decide for themselves whether their condition is likely to be improved by a removal to Liberia.

Will not the friends of Colonization take pains to furnish the free people of color in their immediate neighborhood with all the important information relative to Liberia that may be received from authentic sources, presenting the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by the Colonist? The colored man who desires nothing more than to get a living, and is contented with his menial condition, had better remain where he is. It is only the men who can appreciate the blessings of liberty, can feel the obligations which rest upon them to aid in the elevation of their race, can estimate the importance of placing their children where they can be trained up without feeling the depressing influences which surround them in this country—it is such men only that Liberia wants. Her prosperity requires men of good character, industrious habits, sober and exemplary, and

who are desirous to educate their children, to aid in erecting and supporting churches, and in prosecuting various other plans of public improvement. A hundred such emigrants might soon have a flourishing settlement in Liberia. After one year's residence, they could raise from their farms, not only provisions enough to support their families, but might each plant one thousand coffee trees annually. And why should not the American colored man enjoy the profits of this business, from which the planters in Brazil and Cuba are realizing immense fortunes? The Liberia coffee tree bears more than double the quantity of those which grow in Cuba.

Dr. HALL, general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, who has spent several years in Liberia, says, in the last number of the Maryland Colonization Journal:—

"We are rejoiced to learn that the coffee orchards are beginning to bear plentifully; this article must, for various reasons, become the staple of the country. Probably there is not in the world a species of the coffee tree equal to that indigenous to Liberia. We well recollect one tree, which, eight years since, was at least six inches in diameter, and produced about ten pounds yearly. It has since increased very much, and is now over twelve feet in height. The flavor of the berry is said, by first rate judges of coffee, (old West India masters,) to be equal to that of Mocha. It is large and plump, more like the Rio coffee in shape. The cultivation of coffee would be the most feasible of that of any other product of Liberia. The tree is, as far as we can judge, of very long life—certainly far exceeding that of the small West India coffee; (the latter is also indigenous to Liberia, but seldom cultivated.) It requires little culture, merely keeping down the rank weeds and underbrush. The Colonist of little capital will very soon be able to raise an orchard that will abundantly supply him with all foreign necessaries and many luxuries. We trust soon to have this article in our markets. We should like much to see the sneerers at Colonization giving some ten or fifteen per cent. more for Liberia coffee than they can get the common article for; and this we shall see, too, in less than five years."

Every vessel that arrives from the Colony brings new proofs of the fruitfulness of the soil and the enterprise of the people. The Hobart, which arrived in New York a few days since, brought samples of Liberia sugar, molasses, potatoes, cassada, oranges, lemons, limes, cotton, coffee, &c. The sugar, of which there were several barrels, is well grained and of a good quality, considering the entire want of experience in the manufacturers, neither of whom had ever seen a sugar mill in operation before.

Captain PARSONS, who returned in the Hobart, writes thus: "Governor BUCHANAN showed me, in his garden, a patch of potatoes, growing where, he assured me, he had taken three crops of corn since I was there in March, which will make four crops in a year from the same ground."

Such is the fertility of the country open to the enterprise of our colored citizens, and to which the attention of many, possessed of means, influence, and intelligence, is now turned.

Some, we are informed, are desirous of forming a company for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, and establishing a community by themselves. In order to meet the views of such, the Executive Committee propose the following

#### CONDITIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

If a company of one hundred emigrants shall be formed by the first of September, who shall engage to be ready to embark by the first of October, either from the port of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, they shall have their passage on the following terms:

Steerage passengers, - - -	\$30 00	} Payable in advance.
Cabin passengers, - - -	50 00	
Children under 12 years, and over 18 months old, half price.		

The passengers furnishing their own provisions.

If the company will take out their own minister, two good school teachers, and a physician, these four persons shall have free passage, and the Society will pay towards their support \$500 per year, for two years.

With a view of encouraging our free colored men to provide for their own emigration, the Executive Committee make the following alternative proposition:

If a company of one hundred respectable colored persons will organize and get up an expedition, charter their own vessel, furnish provisions for their voyage, and provide for their own support in Liberia, they shall, on arriving in the Colony, receive \$1,500 from the American Colonization Society, to be paid to such person as the company may authorize to receive it.

Each male emigrant of this company, over twenty-one years of age, shall have ten acres of land, and may purchase any additional quantity he desires, at fifty cents per acre, in cash.

The land for the settlement of this company will be laid out in a rich farming district, on the St. John's, where the country is high and rolling, and well watered.

If the company, or any of its members, will go out prepared to erect a saw-mill, the privilege will be given to select a site on any unsold lands in the Colony, and, on the mill being put into operation, they shall be entitled to a deed for one hundred and fifty acres of land.

If one hundred emigrants unite in one settlement, they will be organized immediately into a township, and be entitled to elect their own officers, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the oldest settlements.

If the foregoing propositions should be accepted, arrangements for the expedition must be completed by the first of September next.

Applications made to the Colonization office, Washington, D. C., to any agent of the Society, to Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, New York, or Rev. Mr. PINNEY, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

We respectfully request editors of newspapers, friendly to Colonization, to give the foregoing an insertion; and we trust that the friends of the cause throughout the United States will interest themselves in directing the attention of the colored people to this article.

In order to afford free colored men means of information in relation to the Colony, two hundred copies of the African Repository will be sent gratuitously to those who may first apply.

This subject will be continued in our next number.

S. WILKESON, *Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.*

THE editor of the Hartford Congregationalist, in noticing our recent communications from Governor BUCHANAN, makes the following remarks:

"We regret however to have occasion to add that there appears to be ground for an apprehension, which is expressed in a postscript to this letter of Governor BUCHANAN, that the designs of the English are not entirely disinterested, in their movements upon this important part of the coast of Africa. 'By a letter from Lieutenant SEAGRAM,' says the Governor, 'I have just learned some facts, which leave no doubt on my mind of the intention, as far as the authorities on this coast are concerned, to keep it under British subjection, (though he says not.) CANOT has received a letter from the new Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir JOHN JEREMIE, and has hoisted the *British flag* at his door. I suspect negotiations are in progress to connect him with a great London trading house, and to make New Cesters the head-quarters of English trade on the coast.'"

"This is too clearly in a line with the present national tactics of Great Britain, not to excite a suspicion that it may prove another development of



her grasping policy. The advantage of two such establishments in the hands of the English, located at such points as New Cesters and Gallinas, (the first of which, by its position, would effect an absolute dismemberment of the American settlements,) as a means of crippling the prosperity of our Colonies, and bringing them virtually under her power, is not likely to be overlooked by those political economists at London, who secretly pull the wires of 'the African Expedition.' This enterprise, which is called in England a plan for the civilization of Africa, is under the national sanction; and it will contribute more we fear to the national emolument than to any other object, except as it will be overruled by that Providence which far outreaches the counsels of cabinets and princes. In the light of this last consideration, whatever may be the immediate operation of these changes, we prefer to view this whole intelligence."

The fears expressed in the above extract, are not unfounded. They were felt by us more than a year ago, and have been often expressed in the Repository, in the hope that the friends of Colonization, convinced of the importance of securing the jurisdiction of the Society over the whole coast of Liberia, would furnish us the means of making the necessary purchases. We lament that this has not been done, and would urge our patrons, throughout the country, to make an immediate and simultaneous effort to secure this object of vital importance to the future welfare of the Colony. The case admits of no delay. The grasping policy of the British in Africa can only be counteracted, by our immediately purchasing those portions of Liberia which lie between the settlements of our Colony. This cannot be done without *funds*.

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#### TRADE WITH AFRICA.

THE American trade on the coast of Africa has been of late rapidly increasing. As many as ten or twelve vessels from the single city of Salem have been engaged in this trade for several years. In the same trade there have been engaged from forty to fifty vessels from other ports in this State, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania, extending their operations along the coast, from Morocco to the Gulf of Arabia. The cargoes have been chiefly American products, and, of late years, the leading article, we are told, has been domestic cottons. A writer in the Boston Courier, referring to this subject, says:—*Christian Register*.

"This is a commerce which, from the vast extent of population embraced within these limits, is constantly increasing, and, at no very distant day, will be of great consequence to our ship-owners, merchants, and manufacturers, as it now is to those of Great Britain, whose exports to Africa, I find, in reference to official statements, amounts to seven or eight millions of dollars. That portion, too, which goes to the western coast of Africa, where our vessels are so much molested, has increased four-fold within twelve or fifteen years. Among the exports to Africa, coarse cotton goods take the lead. In 1839, there were exported from England to Africa upwards of seven and a quarter millions of yards of plain and colored cottons, and most of them, probably, of a description which we can supply as cheap, or cheaper, than the British manufacturers, provided our vessels are protected in their voyages along this extensive continent.

“ We have staples cheaper, and better adapted to the wants and wishes of these fifty millions of Africans, than any nation of Europe can supply, and the returns obtained in exchange for them are valuable and useful, and, as these people become more and more civilized, will increase in quantity. And how are they to become civilized, but by a free intercourse with the more enlightened Christian nations of Europe and of this country? In no way so soon and effectually as by a commercial intercourse, by which they will be taught the benefits, the personal and practical benefits, of an interchange of useful commodities. The truth is, that the main obstacle, according to the most authentic accounts of these nations, to the suppression of the slave trade which exists in most parts of that continent, is the extreme poverty of its inhabitants, arising from the want of industry; and the only sure way of destroying this internal slave trade, as well as the external, is to promote better habits and feelings, by pointing out in what way that poverty may be remedied. This process is now going on through the commercial intercourse of Europeans and Americans, and it is the principle on which the Colonization Society is founded; but what they have done, or are likely to do, is trifling, indeed, compared with the more extensive intercourse of men who, in all times and through all ages, have been the most active and efficient instruments of spreading abroad among mankind, the seeds of civilization.”

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FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS—PROVIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

AMONG the clearest indications of Providence with regard to missionary effort, we regard those which point to Africa. Indeed, so obviously has it pleased God to mark out this field of labor, that none can stand “idle all the day,” who are willing to labor. That which “hitherto let has been taken away,” and those who are to be the subjects of gospel labors, are ready to receive and welcome all who come to teach them the knowledge and worship of the true God. Those who plead for missions can, for the first time, point to the greater portion of a continent, filled with pagan inhabitants, and say, “here are millions of those for whom Christ died, but who never heard his name, yet who are so prepared by providential circumstances that it requires nothing but men, and money, to bring them under the saving influences of the gospel.” The divine blessing on the men and the money is certainly essential to success in Africa as well as elsewhere, but for this we have the never failing promise of our Lord. The instrumentality of men and money is left with the church, and if she is faithful, Africa is ready for the civil, social, and spiritual blessings of the gospel.

1. Africa has no religion or superstition established by law. This is an incalculable advantage to the missionary. Men in authority, who necessarily derive from their position great secular advantages, do not find it necessary to oppose christianity, lest they should be deprived of these advantages. On the contrary, they are among the first to embrace it, and find their authority strengthened rather than diminished thereby. This could not obtain where any superstition was identified with the civil institutions of the state.

2. Africa is free from the odious and hitherto insuperable difficulty of “caste.” In India this has been the impregnable bulwark of their superstition. The christian missionary eats flesh, and hence classes himself among the degraded “caste” of the “Pariahs;” the only class who indulge in such food. The Pariah is regarded by the other castes with such abhor-

rence, that if the shadow of one should fall upon a Brahmin, he would be unclean until he had performed the necessary ablutions. If a Pariah should ask a Brahmin for a drink of water, he would refuse him the use of his cup. To a christian he might not refuse the favor, but he would break the vessel which had been so defiled. To all but the Pariahs, the most degraded, filthy, and miserable caste in India, to embrace christianity is to lose caste; and to lose caste is a terrible calamity. It is to be cut off from all association with the nearest and dearest of friends, from all assistance in business, from all sympathy or kindness in health or sickness, and, in short, to be cast out from the society of men as a vagabond, and an enemy to his species.

In no part of southern Africa do the distinctions of "caste" prevail. Hence the superiority of civilized man is readily acknowledged. The single advantage of reading and writing gives him a superiority which the African not only admits, but is exceedingly desirous to possess. So highly do the tribes bordering on our young colonies estimate the knowledge of letters, that with them it is the distinction between the white and the black man. Whoever can read and write is with them a white man, whatever be his color.

Having no letters, they have no sacred books, and hence no systematized superstition. It is true their superstitions are many, and exceedingly gross; but they sit very loosely upon them. They consist chiefly of absurd notions of sorcery, which are easily exposed, and which are abandoned without hesitation or regret, from the obvious evils they produce, and the terror in which they hold all classes of men.

The result of all this is, that the natives are not only willing, but anxious to place their children under the tuition of christian teachers; thus affording an opportunity to instruct the whole rising generation in the doctrines and moral precepts of christianity, if the christian world can be induced to furnish the men and the means. Such a field of usefulness has never before been presented to christian philanthropy.

Added to what may be done for African children, the success which has attended the labors of our missionaries in Liberia, shows that the adult population are ready to receive the gospel. A whole town has been brought under its influence, and others have been greatly moved.

Let it be remembered, too, that these are among the very worst specimens of African population; having added to the degradation of heathenism the vices of the slave trader; a race accursed of both God and man. Yet among these tribes has God raised up witnesses to the remedial potency of gospel truth.

The preparation for taking possession of Southern Africa in the name of the King of Zion is on a magnificent scale. The British have a colony on the western coast of Southern Africa. Sierra Leone affords a door of entrance to the missionaries at one point, and late intelligence gives assurance that our brethren in England will not be slow to enter. Several missionaries have been lately sent to the Ashantees, one of the most numerous and warlike tribes in the vicinity of the British colony.

On the same coast are the several colonies of the American Colonization Society, and of the Maryland State Colonization Society, all included in the common name of Liberia; extending along the coast to a distance not exactly defined, but some five or six hundred miles. At these points the missionaries from the American churches have entered; and while some have commenced at once the work of preaching the gospel to the natives as they find them, others are preparing in their schools native children for the future work of the ministry. If we were asked which of the two is the most excellent way, we should say, that as both are necessary, neither is best. Ac-

cordingly, the Methodists are doing both on a large scale, and hail with joy fellow laborers on either plan. We have about eighty native lads at a single manual labor school, besides those taught elsewhere; while the demands multiply far beyond our means. Yet the means are increasing too, and will increase, for the set time has come for Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands unto God

But God has recently opened another door, which leads to the centre of Southern Africa. The tribes—the millions inhabiting the vast country watered by the Niger, the Mississippi of Africa—are about to be visited by the missionary and the bible, and under circumstances too which are without parallel in the history of missions. The British nation are about to establish a settlement on the river Niger! But then the British are a colonizing people; and, from the solitary fact that they are about to plant another settlement in Africa, we might not augur any thing very unusually encouraging to the missionary cause. On the contrary, the British, as well as all other christian nations, have heretofore dedicated their colonies to mammon, and they have been begun and continued in avarice and selfishness.

The introduction of christianity among the natives of British India received no favor from government, at home or abroad. It was made a grave question of state policy, whether it ought to be suffered at all, lest it should alienate the heathen population, and lead them to resist the authority of the East India Company. We do not recollect whether parliament ever passed any prohibitory law, or whether the exclusion was an arbitrary act of the company under their charter; but so it was, that the missionaries retired, and found an asylum in the dominions of his Danish majesty, where they established their college, and acquired a knowledge of the languages of India, which enabled them to translate the scriptures, and prepare for the great work which, though long delayed, is now in successful progress.

Is it not, then, a marvelous thing, that this same government should propose to establish a settlement on purely christian principles? That they should openly avow that the extension of trade and commerce is only a secondary consideration!—the civilization and moral elevation of the savage natives being the chief design? Yet this is the fact in regard to the proposed settlement on the Niger. And pursuantly to this benevolent and christian project, the parliament has entered seriously into the inquiry, what may be the best means of effecting this civilization. It has called before a committee of the house of commons, the secretaries of several missionary institutions, as well as others whom the committee deemed best capable of affording the information sought for, and propounded the singular question, ought not some degree of civilization to precede the efforts to christianize a savage people; or is the preaching of the gospel the first proper step—the incipient progress of civilization? And, blessed be God, there has been but one answer to this question; and the answer has been sustained and illustrated by a variety of facts which cannot be gainsayed. All have declared that the gospel is adapted to all the various states and conditions of man; that it requires no previous preparation in the subject, to whom it is preached, but produces all its promised effects on the savage as well as the civilized man. And as these effects include all that is meant by civilization, all that is good in political, civil, and social institutions, the attempt to civilize any portion of the pagan world, should be begun and continued by preaching to them the truths of divine revelation.

We said, in a former article, “that which had been deemed impossible has already been accomplished.” And have we not, in the above fact, a proof of the declaration? Would any one have deemed it possible half a century ago, that a political power would ever inquire, when about to establish

a foreign settlement, how they might best promote the interests of the native inhabitants? Had not the question always been, how the money expended might be turned to most account in promoting the trade and revenue of the mother country? But here is the government of one of the most money loving people on earth, about to establish a settlement among a race of people almost entirely unknown to them; and not only taking into consideration the temporal interests of this barbarous people, but their spiritual and eternal interests. Let the skeptic scoff, if he please; but we recognize in all this, and triumphantly avow it, the hand of Him who has promised to give to Christ the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

But if any doubt the interposition of providence in these affairs, let him hear what else we have to offer in proof of our opinion. We assert, that the historical facts which relate to the river Niger confirm all we have alleged. The river is mentioned by geographers, more than two thousand years ago, as being in Africa, and of immense size; but as no subsequent writers have given any account of it, it was by some supposed to be a branch of the Nile; by others that it lost itself in the sands of the Great Desert of Zahara, or terminated in a lake. Meantime Africa has been circumnavigated, so far as it is bounded by the ocean, and no outlet has been discovered to such a river as the Niger. The British Government sent an expedition, at immense expense, to explore the Congo river, as it had been suggested that this might be the same mighty water. The expedition made the necessary examination, both by water and by land, and satisfactorily ascertained that the quantity of water discharged into the ocean was too small to admit the supposition that this was the mighty stream which traversed the length of southern Africa. In short, it was found at the rapids, not far from its mouth, to be an inconsiderable stream. The expedition, though it rendered all future examination in this quarter unnecessary, was very disastrous. A large proportion of the men perished of malignant fever, contracted in the expedition up the river, merely in ascertaining that the Congo is not the Niger.

But previously the "African Association" had successively employed Messrs. LEDYARD, LUCAS, HOUGHTON, and PARK, to undertake the discovery of this river, though its very existence had become with many a matter of great uncertainty.

The first of these travellers was an American; a man of an adventurous spirit and great courage, who had travelled much among the aborigines of our own country, and accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world, besides travelling through various countries of Europe and Asia. He died in Cairo, without having entered the country beyond the desert, though he had collected much information for the benefit of his employers. Mr. LUCAS had been three years a captive at the court of Morocco, and, after his liberation, sixteen years a resident near that court as charge d'affaires; and therefore was thought particularly qualified to find guides and assistance to aid him in prosecuting the designs of the association. He passed some distance into the interior, but not being able to proceed to the accomplishment of his purpose the same season, as he had expected, he returned to Tripoli, and thence to England. Major HOUGHTON sailed, in the service of the association, in Oct., 1790, and entered the river Gambia in November. This was the first effort to pass from the western coast, south of the great desert, into the interior, in quest of the Niger. The traveller suffered by both Pagans and Mohammedans, was robbed of every thing by which he could purchase subsistence, and finally perished at Tarra, on the border of the Zahara. Nothing daunted by these disasters, MUNGO PARK undertook

the expedition, by which he settled all doubts with respect to the reality of the river which was the subject of so much speculation, and the search after which had kept the reading world on the tiptoe of expectation for years. He sailed from England sometime in May, 1795, and having landed at a town on the river Gambia, he made his way on foot directly into the interior of Africa. For eighteen months he travelled among pagans and Mohammedans; suffered much from the former, and more from the latter; but finally came in sight of the great river, the object in search of which he had endured sufferings and privations at which humanity shudders, and which we should scarcely think it possible any constitution could endure, or any fortitude sustain, if experiment had not placed its possibility beyond question.

It is more than twenty years since we read the *Travels of MUNGO PARK*; but we distinctly recollect the joyous sensations we experienced when, having accompanied him, in our imagination, through all his painful journeyings, and sympathised with him in all his sufferings, we arrived with him at the town of Segou, in the king of Bambara's dominions, by which the river Niger, called by the natives the Joliba, passes "broad," he says, "as the Thames at Westminster," though only one hundred and fifty miles from its source in the "Mountains of the Moon." He passed but a short distance down the river. He had a thousand miles to travel in order to re-embark for England. Stripped of every particle of his property by which he could purchase food, exhausted by toil and suffering, and aware of the approach of the rainy season, he returned, and arrived ultimately in England with the intelligence of his success. In a second journey, he was drowned in the Joliba, opposite the town of Bousa, and terminated his life and his labors in the river he had so anxiously sought.

But though the river was found, the question, "Where does it disembogue?" was yet a problem; but a problem which we think God in his providence did not design should yet be solved. The slave trade was yet sanctioned by all the Christian nations, and such was the insatiable cupidity and horrid barbarity with which it was carried on, that had the mouth of this river been then made known, the discovery would have led to the establishment of slave factories on every favorable point, both on the main river and its numerous tributaries, and Africa would have been deluged with blood, and depopulated. God in his providence hermetically sealed up the mouth of the Niger, until the time should come when the discovery could no longer be used for such nefarious purposes. But "the time was not yet."

After the lamented death of *PARK*, the expedition to the Congo which we have mentioned took place, and was followed by the travels of *HORNEMAN*, a German, of whose fate we have no authentic information, *BROWNE*, Major *DENMAN*, and Captain *CLAPPERTON*. The two latter entered by the way of Tripoli, and crossed the desert under the guidance and protection of an Arab chieftain. The expedition was not only unsuccessful, but disastrous; and a second attempt by *CLAPPERTON*, was still more fatal, for he never returned.

But now the time came when the discovery of this entrance into the heart of Africa, by a river which varies from four to eight miles in breadth, might not only be permitted with safety to her people, but with great benefit to her savage tribes. England has abolished the slave trade, having followed the example of her transatlantic daughter. Both had gone further, and declared the trade piracy. And now a man, by the name of *LANDER*, a servant of the unfortunate *CLAPPERTON*, walked deliberately from the sea to the Niger, and passed down it in a canoe to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. At

the mouth of the river he found British vessels, and here it was called the "Nun," which disembogues at the Bight of Benin, opposite the island of Fernando Po, where the Spaniards had long had a settlement. LANDER has since entered this river with a steamboat, in the employ of the British Government. The slave trader is excluded, and the missionaries of the Gospel are invited to enter, in order to carry to the benighted sons of Africa the blessings of civilization, by teaching them the doctrines and precepts of divine truth. Starting from Liberia we intend, by the blessing of God, to shake hands with the British missionaries somewhere about the place where PARK first saw the Joliba; or, if they do not make haste, still lower down at Bousa, where he ended his journeyings. Let all the people say, Amen.

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FROM THE MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, BALTIMORE, FEB. 16, 1841.

*To the Bishops and Members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Conference assembled:*

GENTLEMEN,—I trust that no apology would be deemed requisite in soliciting the patronage and sanction of the Board which I have the honor to address, to any institution having for its professed object the moral improvement of any portion of the human race, and much less one whose prominent feature and declared purpose is to relieve and succor a race of men who, for a long period, have suffered under a series of the most adverse circumstances.

Wherefore, as agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, I feel warranted in laying before this Conference a few brief statements, showing its claims to that countenance and patronage which I would solicit, considering that action thereon would not be considered irrelevant, or out of place, in this body.

1st. The declared and legitimate object of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is to remove to the coast of Africa such free persons of color and manumitted slaves as are desirous of going thither, and to make such provisions for their maintenance, support, and improvement, as will render their situation comfortable and happy, thereby materially improving the condition of the free man of color, and inducing the far more frequent manumission of the slave.

2d. The principle of temperance, of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, is, and has ever formed, a part of the constitution of Maryland in Liberia, and the practicability of maintaining by law a Government based upon temperance principles, is exemplified and illustrated by the seven years' existence of that Colony.

3d. The Colony of Maryland in Liberia affords advantages for the prosecution of missionary operations, which, without it, would be almost entirely impracticable on that part of the African coast.

4th. The very material moral influence exerted by the Colonists themselves, (who are mostly members of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) upon the many native tribes with whom they are brought into immediate contact, and who are more disposed than any other Pagan nation to receive influence from, and imbibe the principles of, the Christian religion.

These facts and principles, and important collateral considerations connected therewith, will, it is hoped, lead to a just estimate of the value of the institution in forwarding schemes and accomplishing results, which have ever been recognized as legitimate objects of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and induce this assembly so to place its importance before the great

body of Christians which it represents, that the plan of African Colonization, as avowed and practised by the Maryland State Colonization Society, may receive such aid and support as they can only hope from the Christian and philanthropist.

With sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be your most obed't, most humble servants,

JAMES HALL,  
Gen'l Agent Md. State Col. Soc.

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BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

To Doctor JAMES HALL:—

MY DEAR SIR,—It is made my duty to furnish you with the following resolutions of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adopted at its late session in this city.

Very respectfully, yours,

THO. B. SARGENT, *Secretary.*

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. HALL, (late Governor of Maryland in Liberia,) have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved, by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled,* That we highly appreciate the objects of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved,* That it be earnestly recommended to all our preachers laboring in that portion of the State of Maryland lying within the bounds of this Conference, to take up collections on or about the fourth of July, for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the Colonization Society.

3. *Resolved,* That, in order to the suppression of the slave trade, and the illumination and salvation of the native tribes of Africa, it is highly expedient and absolutely necessary to colonize, on the coast of Africa, (with their own consent,) free persons of color from the United States.

4. *Resolved,* That, in the judgment of this Conference, there is no analogy between the course of the British Government, in the purchase and liberation, (by the payment of twenty millions of pounds,) of the slaves of the West India islands, and the plans and purposes of modern abolitionists in the United States.

5. *Resolved,* That we disapprove of the agitation of the subject of abolition, and that we discountenance all such interference as is calculated to prejudice the minds of the free people of color against the benevolent objects of African Colonization.

6. *And be it finally resolved,* That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the official papers of our Church, and to the papers of the city, for publication.

(Signed,)

HENRY SLICER,  
HENRY FURLONG,  
CHARLES A. DAVIS,  
WM. HAMILTON,  
JOHN POISAL.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 17, 1841.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

PRINCETON, INDIANA, MARCH 2, 1841.

Mr. EDITOR,—I herewith forward you, for publication in your inestimable journal, the proceedings of a meeting of the Princeton Colonization Society, held on yesterday evening, extracted from the minutes:



“The first annual meeting of the Princeton Colonization Society was held on March 1st, in the Reformed Presbyterian church. Judge SAMUEL HALL presided, and the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. G. MACMASTERS; after which the Constitution was read, and several animated addresses were made by the clergy of various denominations, as also by gentlemen both of the legal and medical professions. A collection was taken up, amounting to near \$50.

“The following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Society:

“1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting cordially approve of the scheme of the American Society for the Colonization of free people of color, with their own consent, in Liberia, Africa.

“2d. *Resolved*, That this meeting have full confidence in the ability, diligence, and faithfulness of the present officers of the American Colonization Society.

“3d. *Resolved*, That out of the funds this evening collected, ten copies of the “African Repository and Colonial Journal” be procured by the Treasurer, for gratuitous distribution.

“4th. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be ordered to forward the proceedings of the meeting to the editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.

“On motion, the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

“JOHN M. McCHORD, *Secretary*.”

FROM THE NEWARK SENTINEL.

TRENTON, MARCH 1ST, 1841.

I ATTENDED the meeting of the *New Jersey Colonization Society*, in the City Hall, this evening. An address was made by Mr. PINNEY, Agent of the Pennsylvania Society, and formerly Governor of Liberia. I never heard a more satisfactory exhibition of the objects, claims and operations of the scheme of Colonization. Though the address was more than two hours in length, every body was gratified and instructed, and no body fatigued. He first unfolded the remote origin of the Colonization enterprise. The idea originated, he said, in Virginia. Laws, allowing unconditional emancipation, existed in that State from 1786 to 1792, during which time at least 10,000 slaves were set free. Their destitute and abandoned condition induced restraints upon manumission, and led the leading men of that State to cast about for some plan for removing this unhappy population. In 1800 they applied to Mr. JEFFERSON, through their Governor, to negotiate for the purchase of some proper territory for a refuge. Negotiations were opened by our foreign ministers, in reference to this subject. But the wars in which Europe and the United States were involved from that time down to 1815, prevented any decisive measures. The matter was again agitated after the peace of 1815, but no specific plan was fixed upon until the devoted MILLS and FINLEY, with their associates, formed the “American Colonization Society,” at Washington, on the first January, 1817. It was the direct object of that Society to remove to some suitable Colony such free colored people as would consent to go. Liberia was soon after selected and purchased. Several collateral objects were urged as motives to engage in this laudable enterprise, the principal of which were summed up by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a year or two subsequent to the formation of the Society. They were, 1st, the benefits to be conferred on the emigrants; 2d, the benefits to Africa, in planting civilization, and placing a check upon the Slave Trade; 3d, the relief of the States from an undesirable popula-

tion; and 4th, the opening of a way for slave-holders to emancipate their slaves without endangering the peace of society.

After a masterly delineation of the various causes which preclude the colored man, even when liberated from absolute bondage, from enjoying any degree of social or civil privileges in this country, Mr. PINNEY went on to describe the actual condition of the colonists, in these respects, in Liberia. He introduced us to their social circles, their farms, their counting-houses and schools, their halls of justice and legislation; he held them before us in the capacity of heads of families, magistrates, and officers of the customs; and, amongst other things, recited the interesting history of the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, who went from this country when a boy, and after spending several years in various pursuits, principally of a mercantile character, turned his attention to letters, and is now a good classical scholar, and writes editorials that would do honor to the best newspaper in the United States. In all these various relations, Mr. PINNEY showed that the African race can rise, and, in Liberia, have already risen, to the proper dignity and nobleness of man.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania State Colonization Society*,  
from 15th February to 8th March, 1841, inclusive.

<i>February 15</i> —Collections at <i>Carlisle</i> , \$16; J. Hamilton, 5; G. Mitzer, 5; G. A. Lyon, 5; A. F. McGill, 5; R. C. Hall, 5; Mrs. McKinley, 5; Wm. D. Seymour, 5; J. B. Parker, 5; H. Watts, 5; W. H. Allen, 5; J. D. Elliot, 5; Mrs. T. Blane, 5; A. Holmes, 5; M. Stevenson, 5; Robert Irwine, 3; Wm. Irwine, 3; J. V. E. Thorn, 3; M. Caldwell, 3; J. L. Biddle, 3; S. Hepburn, 3; Angnay & Anderson, 2; W. Graham, 2; J. Reed, 2; C. M. Biddle, 2; J. H. Graham, 2; W. M. Biddle, 2; Mr. Blair, 2; S. Elliott, 1; Cash, 1; J. Fother, 1; Mrs. Baird, 1; Mr. Philips, 1 50.			
<i>February 18th</i> —D. Oaks, 5; C. Chambers, 5; J. McCoy, 5; Ann Smith, 5; W. Adams, 2; F. Smith, 1; Cash, 1; A. Friend, 1; H. Ruby, 1; M. Neall, 1; Cash, 1; G. A. Shryock, 1; Cash, 1; W. Serbert, 1; G. Heck, 1; J. Reedisel, 1; Cash, 1; J. Wright, 1; Cash, 1; Miss Poe, 1; W. Munede, 1; Cash, 1; J. C. Richards, Jr., 1; J. Heck, 1; Cash, 1; John Radibaugh, 1; Wm. P. Thompson, 1.			
<i>February 22</i> —David Rittenhouse Porter Esq., 10; J. Gilmore, 5; G. R. Espy, 5; J. L. Ward, 5; J. G. Miller, 5; T. P. Pollock, 5; E. Kingsbury Jr., 5; S. Slrich, 5; J. M. Holdeman, 5; J. Letherman, 5; J. Higgins, 5; W. Primrose, 5; J. C. Beecher, 5; A. Graydon, 5; R. F. Kelker, 5; W. R. Griffith, 5; H. A. Cricks, 5; Feun & Wallace, 5; J. M. Forster, 5; J. W. Cake, 5; B. Parker, 5; J. McCormick, 5; S. M. Heady, 5; W. Heister, 5; G. Oglesbey, 2; Cash, 2; — Schunck, 2; Cash, 1 50; Mary Kingsford, 3; J. A. Bell, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; G. A. Snyder, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c., - - - - -		\$316 50	
<i>March 5</i> —Daniel McIntyre, third annual subscription of - - - - -		100 00	
Toplif Johnson, (donation,) \$10; H. Perkins, 5; Haswell Barrington & Haswell, 5, - - - - -		20 00	
" 6—Sundry individuals, at <i>Danville</i> , for American Colonization Society, - - - - -		61 00	
" 8—Indiana Colonization Society, through J. M. RAY, - - - - -		18 50	
		\$516 00	
By W. PINNEY, in <i>Chester County</i> .—Samuel Latta, 5; Wm. W. Latta, 5; Oliver Allison, 5; R. M. Russell, 5; J. B. Linton, 1; A. Hamilton, 1; J. D. Moore, 1; Isaac Creswell, 3; C. Wallace, 1; Cash, 50c; E. J. Dicky, 5; T. D. Bell, 5; R. Murdaugh, 1; Mrs. R. Wilson, 1; I. Spear, 1; J. M. Dickey, 1; H. Dickey, 1; S. J. Dickey, 5; J. M. Dickey, 5; Dr. Dilworth, 1; S. Ross, 1; Cash, 50c; J. Dickey, 50c; Cash, 75c; A. Lady, 5; John Carlisle, 1; E. A. Morrison, 50c; W. T. F. Graham, 1; Hugh Jackson, 1; Wm. Wheeler, 5; S. B. McClenahan, 1; A. G. Morrison, 2, - - - - -			72 75
Total, - - - - -		\$588 75	

*Donations received by the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, 1840, by their agent, Rev. C. COLTON—the acknowledgment of which was omitted at the proper time.*

1840.—Of Rev. Mr. Morton, Philadelphia, - - - -	\$5 00	
“ Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Parkerville, Chester County, constituting himself a Life Member of Pennsylvania Colonization Society, - -	72 00	
“ James A. Caldwell, Esq., Greene, Lancaster Co., - - - -	30 00	
“ H. Myers, Esq., Concordville, Delaware Co., - - - -	10 00	
“ John Zimmerman, Allen, Cumberland Co., - - - -	5 00	
		\$122 00

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *American Colonization Society, from the 20th February to 25th March, 1841.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collections by GEORGE BARKER, Agent:—

<i>Mount Vernon</i> , \$8 50; <i>Francestown</i> , \$76 36; <i>Renniker</i> , \$29 70;		
<i>Warner</i> , \$5; <i>Hillsborough</i> , \$4 40; <i>Hillsbury Bridge</i> , \$7; <i>Hillsborough Centre</i> , \$4; <i>Hancock</i> , \$5, - - - -	\$139 96	
Aux. Col. Society, <i>Cornish</i> , by A. Spaulding, Secretary, - - - -	30 00	
<i>New Ipswich</i> , \$21; <i>Peterborough</i> , \$26 50; <i>Rindge</i> , \$10 25;		
Dr. E. Green, <i>Dover</i> , \$5; A Friend, 50c; in <i>Pelham</i> , 50c;		
<i>Nashua</i> , 71 75, - - - -	135 50	\$305 46

MASSACHUSETTS.

By GEORGE BARKER, Agent:—

<i>Lowell</i> , \$1; <i>Ashburnham</i> , \$3 50; <i>Fitchburg</i> , 10 35, - -	14 85	
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By Rev. D. CLARKE, Agent:—

<i>Westborough</i> , from Gentlemen, - - - -	30 50	
<i>Boston</i> , Charles Stoddard, Esq., \$10; Kimball, Jewett & Co. \$10;		
other Gentlemen, \$46, - - - -	66 00	
<i>Worcester</i> , Hon. Daniel Waldo, - - - -	100 00	
<i>North Wilbraham</i> , Ladies and Gentlemen, - - - -	13 09	
<i>West Springfield</i> , Austin Ely, Esq., - - - -	50 00	
Dea. D. Merrick, \$5; Justin Bagg, \$1; Ladies, \$6 80, - -	12 80	
A further dividend on account of A. Woodman's legacy, late of		
<i>Boston</i> , - - - -	123 63	410 87

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. D. CLARKE, Agent:—

<i>Providence</i> , Wm. Jenkins, Esq., to constitute himself a Life Member	30 00	
“ Mrs. John H. Mason, to constitute Rev. J. Leavitt a Life Member, - - - -	30 00	
“ Ladies of Beneficent Congregational Church, to constitute the Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., a Life Member,	30 00	
“ other individuals, - - - -	51 00	141 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. C. J. TENNEY, Agent:—

<i>Norwich City</i> , Collected from Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, inclusive, \$98 69;		
additional from <i>Griswold</i> , \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; <i>Colchester</i> , (18th and 19th Jan.) \$9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; <i>Preston</i> , (Jan. 31,) \$4; <i>New London</i> , (Feb. 5—9,) \$35; <i>Lyme</i> , (Feb. 10 & 11,) \$4; <i>Windsor</i> , (Feb. 14 & 15,) \$12 81, - - - -		167 02

NEW JERSEY.

Received from Hon. D. Reall, <i>Freehold</i> , - - - -		5 00
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VIRGINIA.

By Rev. C. CUMMINS, Agent:—

A few of the friends of Rev. Theodorick Pryor, in <i>Nottaway</i> Congregation, to constitute him, (their Pastor,) a Life Member, -	41 00	
Thomas Blackwell, <i>Lunenburg Co.</i> , - - - -	10 00	
Robert Blackwell, “ “ - - - -	10 00	
From other individuals, - - - -	181 16	
Avails of a Necklace and Ring presented by a lady, \$5 20; E. J. Lee, Jr., \$10; Mrs. Shepherd, \$10, - - - -	25 20	267 36

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. B. O'Niell, <i>Springfield</i> , - - - -		5 00
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## KENTUCKY.

Captain Jesse Smith, <i>Danville,</i>	-	-	-	\$10 00	
G. Merriwether, <i>Oak Grove, Christian Co.,</i>	-	-	-	3 50	\$13 50

## INDIANA.

Female Miss. Society of the Reformed Presby. Church, <i>Princeton,</i>					
by Miss Jane Kell,	-	-	-	20 00	
“ Rev John Kell,	-	-	-	5 00	25 00

## OHIO.

Remitted by G. B. Arnold, for Utica Colonization Society,	-				67 50
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## MISSISSIPPI.

Remitted by Rev. W. Winans, from <i>Natchez,</i> for Miss. Colonization Society,					
\$114 68; John W. Bryan, \$100; John W. Burrese, \$25; Mary B. Mc- Gehee, \$25; John Whittaker, \$25; Matilda Stewart, \$12 50; Louisa Germany, \$5; Julia Ramsy, 5; Stephen Windham, \$11; Almira Davis, \$5; S. M. Richardson, \$1; Sam. H. Stockett, \$10; Mrs. M. Smith, \$2; Master W. Richardson, 10 cts; Francis A. Evans, \$100; J. Ross, \$25; J. H. Leverich, \$10; Armstead & Otto, \$10; Sarah B. Evans, \$100; John G. Richardson, \$25; Mr. Harring, \$10; S. Franklin, \$25; Mason Pilcher, \$10; S. K. Rayburn, \$5; W. Winans, \$5 40; Bowe & Crenshaw, \$2 57½; W. M. Curtis, \$2 57½,					671 83

## ALABAMA.

Remitted by Rev. John Allan, <i>Huntsville,</i> on his own account, \$11; for Dr. Breck, \$10; Wm. J. Mastin, \$10; Ladies' Sewing Society, \$5; Mrs. Dr. July, \$6; Mrs. L. Potter, \$5; Mrs. A. E. Parsons, \$3,					50 00
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\$2,129 54

*From other sources.*

Nett sales of Camwood, per Brig Hobart, from Liberia,	-	1,600 00		
From the United States, for supplies to Amer. Seamen at Liberia,		170. 00	1,770 00	

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Total, \$3,899 54

NOTE. In the acknowledgments of Contributions, in the 1st No. for March, only \$10 is mentioned as the amount of collections in Rev. S. W. BRACE's church, *Shanecatlas, N. Y.*; \$15 was received, being the amount of a *Thanksgiving collection.*

## AGENTS WANTED.

WE have recently received several letters from our friends in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, encouraging us to hope for liberal contributions from those States, provided suitable agents are employed. Will not the patrons of the Society name to us those suitable agents? Their services are required immediately.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE earnestly appeal to those who are indebted for the Repository, to remit the amount due, both for 1840 and 1841, and thus save the Society the expense of employing agents to collect. Post Masters will remit; and any bank bills current where subscribers reside, will be received in payment.

WE beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans about the 15th of April next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the Emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing at this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.



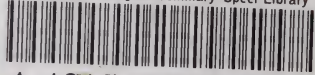


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Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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